

# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/706,180	11/12/2003	Georg Scholz	DKT02151	6126
75	90 01/12/2005		EXAMINER	
Borg Warner Inc.			VERDIER, CHRISTOPHER M	
Patent Departme	ent			
Powertrain Technical Center			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3800 Automation Ave, Ste. 100			3745	
Auburn Hills, MI 48326-1782			DATE MAILED: 01/12/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/706,180	10/706,180 SCHOLZ ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Christopher Verdier	3745				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication or Reply	appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address				
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Faill Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RIMAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION IN THE PROPERTY OF THIS COMMUNICATION IN THE PROPERTY OF THIS COMMUNICATION IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY	ON. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a repn. a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHatute, cause the application to become ABA	ly be timely filed  30) days will be considered timely.  IS from the mailing date of this communicat NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ion.			
Status			_				
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on :	12 November 2003	-				
2a)□	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	This action is non-final.					
3)	ince this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
4)⊠	Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the applica	tion					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with						
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-4,6,8,9,12-15 and 17-19</u> is/are	rejected.					
7)🖂	Claim(s) <u>5, 7, 10, 11, 16</u> is/are objected to	•					
8)[	Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	nd/or election requirement,	•				
Applicati	on Papers						
9)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Exar	miner.					
10)⊠	0)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>12 November 2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.						
	Applicant may not request that any objection to						
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the co	rrection is required if the drawing(s)	is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121	(d).			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by th	e Examiner. Note the attached (	Office Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for ☑ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	•	19(a)-(d) or (f).				
	1. Certified copies of the priority docum		diantina Na				
	<ul><li>2. Certified copies of the priority docun</li><li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the</li></ul>						
	application from the International Bu		ceived in this National Stage				
* 8	ee the attached detailed Office action for a		ceived.				
Attachment	(s)						
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Sun					
	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SE		Mail Date rmal Patent Application (PTO-152)				
	No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	(-102)				

Receipt and entry of Applicant's Preliminary Amendment dated November 12, 2003 is acknowledged.

## Specification

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because in line 15, the legal term "said" should be deleted, and because in line 18, -- an -- should be inserted after "in". Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Appropriate correction is required.

In paragraph 1, line 3, -- having -- should be inserted after "type".

In paragraph 6, line 6, -- an -- should be inserted after "in".

In paragraph 8, line 6, -- a -- should be inserted after "in".

In paragraph 16, line 6, "point" should be changed to -- points ---

In paragraph 16, line 7, -- a -- should be inserted after "in".

In paragraph 17, line 3, -- they are -- should be inserted after "because".

In paragraph 17, line 4, -- of -- should be inserted after "each".

In paragraph 25, line 11, -- a -- should be inserted after "in".

In paragraph 26, line 3, "in" should be changed to -- is --.

In paragraph 29, line 8, "plain" should be changed to -- plane --.

In paragraph 32, line 6, "plains" should be changed to -- planes --.

In paragraph 33, line 2, "plain" should be changed to -- plane --.

In paragraph 35, line 7, "0, 547%" should be changed to -- 0.547% ---

## Examiner's Suggestions to Claim Language

The following are suggestions to improve the clarity and precision of the claims:

In claim 4, line 5, -- said -- may be inserted before "opening".

In claim 5, line 7, -- a -- may be inserted before "bending".

In claim 9, line 1, -- said -- may be inserted before "drag".

## Claim Objections

Claims 7 and 15-16 are objected to because of the following informalities: Appropriate correction is required.

In claim 7, lines 4-5, "is provided surface" should be changed to -- surface is provided --.

In claim 15, line 2, "which" should be deleted.

Claim 14 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form. Claim 14 depends from claim 12, yet is identical to claim 12.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as

the invention. Claims 12, 13, and 14, line 1, recite "said angle ( $\gamma$ )". However, limitations in parentheses are not accorded any weight. Therefore, "said angle" is unclear if this refers to the bending angle, or the angle between the longitudinal axes of the bent sections of the drag lever.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-2, 4, 8, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by French Patent 1,442,174. Note the guiding grid of variable geometry comprising a plurality of guiding vanes 9 arranged around a central axis 1, each vane being pivotal about a pivoting axis near 10, a nozzle ring 5 for supporting the vanes and their pivoting axes around the central axis, a unison ring 19 which is pivotable around the central axis relative to the nozzle ring, and a transmission mechanism by which the unison ring is connected to the vanes for pivoting the vanes about their respective pivoting axes, having a first transmission element 27 with an opening 28 in which a second transmission 16 element is slidably guided, wherein the second transmission element 16 is a drag lever which is pivotably guided on an associated ring 5, 19, and in that the drag lever 16 immerges into the opening 28 of the first transmission element 27 in an approximately radial direction. The drag lever is articulated on the unison ring via elements 26, 27. The drag lever abuts, essentially in all its positions, on the entire length of the inner

surface of the opening. As seen in figure 1, a longitudinal axis of each drag lever forms an angle with a radial plane when the vanes are closed, the angle being not equal to 0 degrees, and being about 18 degrees. Note that claims 8 and 17-19 do not require that the vanes be fully closed, and read on the vanes being partially closed as disclosed by the French Patent.

Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 15, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hanselmann 3,146,626. Note the guiding grid of variable geometry comprising a plurality of guiding vanes 2 arranged around an unnumbered central axis, each vane being pivotal about an unnumbered pivoting axis, a nozzle ring 11 for supporting the vanes and their pivoting axes around the central axis, a unison ring 18 which is pivotable around the central axis relative to the nozzle ring, and a transmission mechanism by which the unison ring is connected to the vanes for pivoting the vanes about their respective pivoting axes, having a first transmission element 3 with an opening 29 in which a second transmission 5 element is slidably guided, wherein the second transmission element 5 is a drag lever which is pivotably guided on an associated ring 11, 18, and in that the drag lever 5 immerges into the opening 29 of the first transmission element 3 in an approximately radial direction. The drag lever is articulated on the unison ring via element 8. The drag lever has a corned cross section as seen in figures 1 and 2. The drag lever abuts. essentially in all its positions, on the entire length of the inner surface of the opening. The opening 29 of the first transmission element is a groove, with the groove facing away from the vanes. Any arbitrary radial plane may be drawn, such that a longitudinal axis of each drag lever would form an angle with a radial plane when the vanes are closed, the angle being not equal to 0 degrees.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanselmann 3,146,626. Hanselmann discloses a guiding grid of variable geometry substantially as claimed as set forth above, including a drag lever 5 with a cornered rectangular cross section. However, Hanselmann does not disclose that the cross section is generally a square.

The recitation of the cross section of the drag lever being generally a square is deemed to be matter of choice in design. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to

a person having ordinary skill in the art to select a square shape for the cross section of the drag lever of Hanselmann as an obvious engineering expedient, as opposed to the rectangular cross section disclosed by Hanselmann, because a square cross section and a rectangular cross section are so similar in shape that it would appear the drag lever would perform substantially equally as well with a square shaped cross section as opposed to a rectangular shaped cross section.

## Prior Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Mitsubori (figures 1-2) is cited to show a variable geometry vane assembly having a unison ring 13 and guide levers 10.

Ertl is cited to show a guide vane adjusting device having a nozzle ring, a unison ring, and levers received in recesses of the unison ring.

#### Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 5, 7, 10-11, and 16 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 12-13 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher Verdier whose telephone number is (571) 272-4824. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 10:00-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward K. Look can be reached on (571) 272-4820. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

C.V January 9, 2005 Christopher Verdier Primary Examiner Art Unit 3745